

despite their sufferings remaining loyal to their allies and their King. The peace treaties that have been signed by Russia and Rumania have not caused any change in Serbia's attitude. M. Grutch, Serbia's diplomatic representative at Bern, has informed a Swiss interviewer. All the rumors in regard to a separate peace on the part of Serbia are unfounded, he asserted. Although the Serbs have lost in the war and during the occupation about 1,000,000 of her inhabitants, added M. Grutch, there were still the men and the will to preserve in Serbia's former course.

### BREAK IN GERMANY.

Civil and Military Leaders Split Over Baltic Programme.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Serious differences between the German civil Government and the military leaders over the plan of the general staff to annex the Russian Baltic provinces are reported in an official dispatch based on German newspaper reports received here today from France. The dispatch says: "A Crown Council, which was presided over by Emperor William, Marshal Hindenburg, Count Hertling and many notable persons of the empire has been held to deliberate upon various questions relative to the conditions of peace with Russia, to the offer made the Emperor of the ducal crown of Courland and finally to the affairs of Rumania and Finland. It appears, judging from the report of the Berlin correspondent of the *Munchener Neueste Nachrichten*, that serious differences of view have arisen once more between the majority of the Reichstag and the military leaders on one side and Great Headquarters on the other. "These divergent views concern dynamic questions and their attitude to Germany of the four Russian Baltic provinces of Livonia, Estonia, Courland and Lithuania, as well as the question of the rectification of the frontier of Poland. As usual the general staff, supported by the right, desires the immediate solution of all these problems and naturally in a manner favorable to Germany. The civil Government, which considers the present situation far from stable, prefers to temporize. "The *Leipziger Nachrichten*, organ of the Crown Prince, writes that today Great Headquarters alone would make decisions that are of great importance, and that Count Hertling lacks in truth political judgment. The same paper says that Germany should annex all the rich industrial territory of West Poland, then it announces that the German Government shortly will receive news of a resolution taken by the Reichstag to annex of Lithuania, which, like that of Courland, desires to see its country reunited to the empire in a personal union."

### COSSACKS IN BETWEEN.

Expert Says Germans Will Get Little Russian Wheat.

CHICAGO, March 15.—J. Ralph Pickell, a grain expert, who has just returned from Russia, where he spent six months studying crop conditions, said today that the Germans will find no wheat in Odessa. What little grain there was in Odessa, he said, had been consumed some time ago by inhabitants, refugees and disbanding soldiers. He says that Nikolai, not Odessa, is Russia's great wheat storing center, and that a large quantity of wheat is being shipped from the inland German and vast storehouses containing 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. "The port of Nikolai is 300 miles northeast of Odessa on the extending mouth of the River Bug and gets its supply of grain from shipments on the Black Sea," said Mr. Pickell. "It gets its wheat from the immensely rich territory of Kazan and Simbirsk, several hundred miles further north, but the Germans will have a fine time getting to it. The wheat supply in Nikolai is fast dwindling because of the shortages in other parts of the country, and the probability is it will either be gone or moved further north before the Germans can get there."

### EYES ON PERSIA AND SIBERIA.

Pan-German Editor Urges Need of Offsetting Economic War.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. THE HAGUE, March 15 (Delayed).—The pan-German *Tagliche Rundschau* publishes an article declaring that Germany must reckon with an economic war after the war, as the control by Great Britain and America of seaborne raw materials is an accomplished fact. Germany must exploit Persia and Siberia, it says, and adds: "Bremen and Hamburg, which so long have strained their eyes earnestly seawards, must now turn their gaze inland. Germany must make up her mind to exploit the countries available for her; these are the Balkans and the Black Sea districts followed by the Caucasus, the trans-Caspian region, Persia and Siberia."

### FRENCH REGAIN LOST CHAMPAGNE GROUND.

Prisoners Taken in Several Sorties by Allies.

LONDON, March 15.—There was brisk fighting today on both the British and French fronts, all the honors resting with the Allies and the capture of a considerable number of German prisoners. In the neighborhood of Lens, the Canadians at dawn this morning raided the German trenches southeast of the city and brought back twenty-four prisoners. A large detachment of Germans attacked last night in the vicinity of Paschendale, but they failed to reach the British lines despite heavy losses they suffered. Some of them were made prisoners. This morning another raiding party attacked the British positions south of the Meuse river, but were repulsed. In the Champagne the French recaptured trenches which the Germans had held since March 1 and brought back forty-two prisoners with two machine guns. Berlin admits the loss. It says "strong French detachments advanced in the evening on a part of the front, and succeeded only in obtaining a footing in our foremost trenches west of the Thuliz-Nauroy road." Paris reports the destruction of three German airplanes. Fighting in the air continues active on all parts of the western front. On Wednesday this fighting developed into a real aerial battle between the British and German armies in which the British accounted for twenty-four German machines. Five British airplanes are missing. About 500 bombs were dropped on enemy works at Courtrai and Denain. The British raid on Coblenz on Monday caused very heavy damage there according to German reports. Similar activity in the air prevails on the Italian front, particularly over the plains near the battle front. Scaplanes of the Royal Italian navy are taking a prominent part in these operations. 2 Sons in Army. He's Held by U. S. PITTSBURGH, Mass., March 15.—August Schütz, who has two sons in the United States Army, was arrested today on a charge of violation of the espionage act in uttering statements leading to discourage recruiting and enlistment in the United States Army. Turn Verein Hall, after his return from a visit to a son at a base hospital. The son recently got back from France suffering from nervous breakdown.

### ARRIVAL OF BAKER SURPRISE TO ARMY.

Officers and Men at Front Eagerly Await His Visit to the Camps.

PROUD OF ACHIEVEMENTS Also They Hope He Will Find a Way to Expedite Mail for the Soldiers.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 12 (delayed).—After weeks of rain, snow, wind and murky weather there came to the American front today its first bath of genial spring sunshine. The skies were cloudless, and in the moderate temperature that prevailed sweaters were discarded by the men for the first time since last summer. In the villages where they are billeted and in the cantonments in the training area the camps were decorated with rolls of bedding being given an airing, while men and horses basked in the sunshine in the streets and on the hillside—a grateful experience after the winter damp and chill. Everywhere one could see equipment hung out to dry, tent flaps and but windows open and hospital patients breathing the sweet spring air. Meanwhile the transport work was being expedited by the rapidly drying roads.

Many Airplanes Are Up. In the training areas the fullest advantage was taken of the open weather. Everywhere one could see equipment hung out to dry, tent flaps and but windows open and hospital patients breathing the sweet spring air. Meanwhile the transport work was being expedited by the rapidly drying roads.

Under the sunshine and the still atmosphere all along the line the troops were busy with their training and on serious missions, and everywhere there was a sense of readiness for an enemy offensive if it should develop. The troops both on the front and in the training area are on the tip of expectation for the arrival of Secretary of War Baker, the presence of whom they have been anxiously awaiting. The morning newspapers and took the whole army by surprise. Word of the Secretary's presence in France was spread rapidly by telephone from the bases to the furthest outpost, and today in villages at outlying points stopped the newspaper motors and asked for definite word when Mr. Baker would arrive. "The morning papers have been ready to pass inspection," it was said.

Mail Delay Is Greatest. In army circles there is general gratification over the coming of Mr. Baker, that he may see at close hand what has been accomplished by the rank and file in the face of the obstacles and the difficulties of distance, and especially the moral and physical condition of the troops, so that he may carry home a personal knowledge of the really remedied deficiencies and complaints. The most serious of the deficiencies and complaints surround the army mail service. Everywhere the rank and file complain of the absence or great delay in mail from home. Company officers generally say the mail problem is one of the worst of the army, and today they were anxious to see the Secretary of War. The ordinary mail is from one month to six weeks ahead of the army mail, and the officers express the belief that there would be no better factor for the happiness of the men than the most expeditious mail service. It is possible to advise—even a faster service than through the ordinary civilian channels.

FOR BETTER ARGENTINE TRADE. America Suggests Improved System for Licensing Salesmen. BUENOS AIRES, March 15.—The American Ambassador, Frederic J. Stimson, requested the Argentine Government, through the Foreign Office, today to facilitate the building up of commercial relations between the United States and Argentina by adopting a system of licensing for selling salesman, a recommendation by the American Government during the last Argentine Administration. At present American firms are handicapped by the heavy license fees required in each province. The Foreign Office referred the question to the Finance Ministry.

SUITABLE AIRPLANE LACKING. First Aerial Tour of Inspection Is Made by Train. WASHINGTON, March 15.—Lack of a suitable airplane for the flight, was the reason today, it was learned, why the first aerial tour of inspection in the United States, Col. H. H. Arnold of the Signal Corps left Washington this morning for Dayton, Ohio, where he expected to begin the inspection of aviation fields stretching from that State to Texas. On arriving at Dayton, however, Col. Arnold found that no suitable airplane was available and he started his tour by train.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAY SHOPMEN STRIKE. Labor Discontent Over Food Spreads to Factories. COPENHAGEN, March 15.—The men in the workshops of the Austrian railways have been on strike since last night. The strikers of the military to return to work, the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* states. The strike, it is added, is spreading to other factories.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—An official despatch from Zurich says that tumultuous scenes occurred last Wednesday in the Austrian Chamber on the discussion of the food situation. They were provoked by the Austrian Teutons, who accused the Czechs of wanting to starve Austria. When a Czech orator declared that France had no more potatoes, wheat, milk or eggs, the Austrians cried: "We have not any either!" and Pan-Germanist Member Wolf said: "You are the Allies of England!"

A nationwide strike in Austria was narrowly averted in January, when it was reported at one time that 3,000,000 men and women were about to quit work in protest over the conduct of the war. Many thousands did refuse to work any longer, but they were induced to return to their tasks by promises of reform by the Government and the prospect, then very bright, that peace with Russia would increase the supply of food in Austria and Hungary. The food question was then and is now the most serious problem facing Austria, and if the expected supply of grain from Russia fails, as many experts believe it will, the gravest disorders are likely to follow in the Dual Monarchy.

### The Nation's Honor Roll.

[CASUALTIES NEWLY REPORTED]			
Killed in action	4	Slightly wounded	4
Died of wounds	2	Highly wounded	0
Died of accidents	3	Injured in accidents	0
Died of disease	5	Missing or captured	0
TOTAL KILLED IN ACTION REPORTED TO DATE, 336.			
WASHINGTON, March 15.—More than 100 names were contained in the casualty list cabled the War Department today by Gen. Pershing, but only sixty-two were made public tonight because of delays in checking. Although the list was the longest yet received from France in a single day the number of men reported killed in action was comparatively small. The great majority of the names were of men slightly wounded.			
The thirty-two names made public were divided as follows:			
Killed in action, 4; died of wounds, 2; died from accidents, 3; died of disease, 5; wounded severely, 4; wounded slightly, 42; "wounded," 2.			
The nearly fifty names withheld contained those of several men killed in action, but most of them were of men slightly wounded.			
KILLED IN ACTION.			
ELLINGER, WILLIAM, private.			
JARRETT, MARSHALL H., private.			
WHITE, JOSEPH E., private.			
MOLLEN, JOAN DE POSTA, private.			
DIED OF WOUNDS.			
MILLER, LEROY W., sergeant.			
LUTSEN, TED A., private.			
LARSSEN.			
DIED OF ACCIDENT.			
WHITNER, RICHARD H., Lieutenant.			
TODD, EDWIN C., private.			
DIED OF DISEASE.			
MCCORD, CHARLES M., corporal, meningitis.			
EDWARD, BRUNST, private, pneumonia.			
HOLMES, EDMUND G., private, meningitis.			
MOLLER, EINAR REINHOLD, non-com.			
YONKER, JOSEPH A., private, pneumonia.			
SEVERELY WOUNDED.			
DESCH, OTTO C., sergeant.			
CAMICK, R. C., private.			
CARROLL, WILLIAM C., private.			
PARKER, HOWARD G., bugler.			
WOUNDED.			
ROSS, LOUIS W., Lieutenant.			
APPERTSON, JOHN W., Lieutenant.			
SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.			
BIRDSON, WILLIAM P., First Lieutenant.			
MURROW, GRANVILLE M., Lieutenant.			
DABNEY, WILLIAM C., Lieutenant.			
KARN, CARL, sergeant.			
DAUG, LEWIS, corporal.			
KIRIN, JACOB, corporal.			
PHILLIPS, FRANK, private.			
WERNER, EBER, corporal.			
BALDWIN, BERNIE, private.			
BRILLER, FENLEY S., private.			
HELAN, JOHN, private.			
BRADFIELD, PERRY C., private.			
CAIRNS, FREDERICK J., private.			
COX, NOAH W., private.			
GAPPA, JOE J., private.			
DANKO, FRANK J., private.			
DAVIS, WARTHY O., private.			
DIRBLE, ALIO E., private.			
DILLENBERGER, JACOB O., private.			
DUKE, CLAY W., private.			
EVENYIE, OLAF, private.			
GERHART, HAROLD R., private.			
FAHLGREN, ARCHIE, private.			
GOLDSTEIN, PHILIP, private.			
KESSELI, HENRY, private.			
KLACKHO, KIRK, private.			
MERBER, BENJAMIN F., private.			
MYERS, MAX, private.			
NOURE, DOMINICK P., private.			
SCHMIDT, RICHARD J., private.			
OSHAUGHNESSY, JAMES J., private.			
PAGOTTO, ANGELO, private.			
POTHOVIC, JOSEPH F., private.			
RICHTER, JOSEPH, private.			
ROSS, DOMINICK, private.			
RZEZNIK, FRANK, private.			
SCHWABACH, HENRY F., private.			
SHILLY, ALVIN, private.			
TUNNEY, FRANK J., private.			
WEIDMAN, HARRY P., private.			
WEST, CLARE E., private.			
WILCOX, EMERY E., private.			

### ARCHIE DECORATED ON OPERATING TABLE.

War Cross Bestowed on Roosevelt's Son as He Comes Out of Ether.

By United Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 14.—Capt. Archie Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, received the French War Cross on Tuesday for gallantry in action while lying on an operating table in an evacuation hospital. It is permitted to announce today. When the French General and his party arrived to confer the decoration the operation had just been finished. Capt. Roosevelt was partly covered with a sheet. The General was admitted. Stepping to the side of the table, he expressed the pride the French people felt in having a member of one of America's illustrious families fighting with them. He complimented Capt. Roosevelt on his bravery and lauded the valor of all Americans in the battle line. He kissed the Captain on both cheeks as he pinned the War Cross on his chest. Young Roosevelt thanked the General simply, saying he did not believe he deserved such honor. Capt. Roosevelt was wounded on Monday while with his men in the trench on the Toul front. American artillery preparation for a raid was in progress. The Germans apparently thought the raid was coming from Roosevelt's trench and barged in. The raid was really launched from another sector, but during the bombardment a shell burst near the Captain, causing a compound fracture of his left arm. A splinter also entered his leg. A corporal near by was killed and several other soldiers were wounded by the same shell. Capt. Roosevelt's brother, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., visited him in the hospital. Archie's wounds are serious but he is doing nicely and is grumpy and cheerful.

### COLONEL IS PLEASED.

Says War Cross Is Greatest Possession Held by Family. Col. Theodore Roosevelt got from the United Press a report of the winning of the French War Cross by Capt. Archie Roosevelt as sent by Fred S. Ferguson, and when he saw the news he was very pleased. He asked that the United Press send its correspondent a personal message to Archie. "Archie," dictated the Colonel from Oyster Bay, "is very anxious, but we are more proud of you than you can imagine. Archie and the baby all right. Your cross is the greatest possession the family has. "Theodore Roosevelt." The message from Mr. Ferguson telling how Capt. Roosevelt won his spurs leading his men through a barrage of machine gun fire, and the story of the capture of the Colonel repeated it with comments to the other members of the family. When the part of the message telling how the French General kissed Archie on both cheeks was read the proud parent shouted with laughter. "That's fine; perfectly fine," he said.

### KING GEORGE THANKS HENRY P. DAVISON.

Also American People for Red Cross Work. LONDON, March 15.—King George sent today to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, who arrived in England a few days ago, and thanked him for the contribution of \$1,000,000 made recently by the American to the British Red Cross. Mr. Davison talked forty-five minutes with King George. The King showed the deepest interest in American Red Cross activity and displayed a surprisingly intimate knowledge of affairs in America. After Mr. Davison had given King George a detailed account of the Red Cross campaign in the United States, during which \$100,000,000 was raised and the membership increased to 2,500,000, the two talked about the war.

Then King George said: "The work the American Red Cross is doing is the greatest boon to humanity that has ever been known. I authorize you to express to the American people my deepest thanks for the great humanitarian work they are doing. The British people are most appreciative of the aid given by Americans, and on their behalf I want to congratulate the American people for the help they are giving to the Red Cross. It contributes to the success of all the allied peoples by its wonderful work." Mr. Davison was a guest of the Prince of Wales at luncheon.

### DUTCH TO PROTEST SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

Berlin's Hand Now Seen as Dictating the Proposals Made by Holland.

### ACTION OF ALLIES FINAL.

Million Tons of Vessels to Be Taken Over Monday as Decided Previously.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. WASHINGTON, March 15.—That Holland will protest against the seizure of her shipping in allied and American ports is already indicated. Officials here admit frankly that a critical diplomatic situation has been precipitated by the decision of the United States and the Allies to take over approximately 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping next Monday unless the Dutch Government signs a pending agreement which has been the subject of negotiations for several months. Officials say, however, that the real controversy lies between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand and Germany on the other, for the German Government has virtually assumed a role of dictatorship as to what Holland must do. The most drastic measure to cope with the situation created by the turning over of 1,000,000 tons of shipping to her enemies. Indications have been received showing that Holland will lodge a formal protest against the contemplated action of the United States and the Allies. Intimations have reached the Dutch Government from Berlin that Germany will forthwith oppose "the most drastic measure" to cope with the situation created by the turning over of 1,000,000 tons of shipping to her enemies. President Wilson is understood to have made it clear to the Dutch Minister here that action taken by the British and American Governments is final and not open to reconsideration. The reason for opposing the United States Government to decline further to negotiate or to discuss the matter at greater length is that this Government believes Germany, rather than Holland, is now the real negotiator. This explanation was given to The Sun today on the highest authority. So long as Holland seemed to be in the position of presenting her case, the United States stood ready to listen to all arguments, and in fact strained many points in favor of the Dutch. Furthermore the United States pleaded for leniency for Holland when the negotiations dragged out to such lengths that Great Britain became impatient and favored immediate action.

### BLOCKED BY GERMANY.

Dutch Minister's Report on Ship Agreement Reaches Trade Board. WASHINGTON, March 15.—The text of Foreign Minister Looze's report March 14 to the Dutch Parliament on negotiations with the Allies for an exchange of shipping for supplies was received today by the War Trade Board. The report states that the shipping of the Allies underbids to guarantee Holland certain essential supplies and to permit her trade with her East Indian colonies to continue undisturbed. For this the Allies demand that shipping be required, according to the Minister's statement, and \$350,000 tons more would be required for the East Indian trade with other nations. When the matter was consulted, however, that country refused to permit Dutch shipping to leave Dutch ports to replace the ships sailing from this side. With the negotiations at an impasse, the American Government was asked for 100,000 tons of wheat, and when the Minister's speech was made, he was hopeful that a decision on the request would be reached soon.

### GERMAN PRESS RAGES.

Demands Drastic Action If Holland's Ships Are Seized. LONDON, March 15.—The notice served on Holland by Great Britain and the United States regarding the taking over of Dutch ships in allied ports has thrown the German press into a towering rage. The *Correspondent* of the *Deutsche Telegraphische Company* cables, "The newspapers demand that Germany should take the most drastic counter measures if Holland gives way to the Allies. "Extracts from Vienna newspapers regarding the allied intimation that Dutch shipping in allied ports would be taken over contain violent abuse of the Entente and of the United States. The *Neue Freie Presse* represents the proposed action as making Dutch neutrality a thing of derision and an undignified outrage. It is particularly bitter against the United States, which it declares to be primarily responsible for this unprecedented act of violence against a neutral people."

### TWO HELD IN DYNAMITE PLOT.

Camden Pair Believed Implicated in Hog Island Conspiracy. CHESTER, Pa., March 15.—Stanley Lockavitz and Martin Puskoff, both Communists, N. J. were held without bail today for a further hearing following their arrest at the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company in this city. The men are believed to be implicated in the plot to blow up the Hog Island ship yards. It was testified in Washington that 245 pounds of dynamite had been found secreted about the yards. Lockavitz is credited with the statement that "they were the hired men of the former secretary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Hog Island yards and was discharged from both places because of suspicious actions."

### \$19,730,893 FOR FARM WORK.

Congress Asked to Aid War Emergency Food Production. WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Houston has asked Congress for \$19,730,893 to continue and extend during the year 1918 the war emergency activities under the food production law. Mr. Houston proposes to use \$8,000,000 for the purchase and sale of seed to farmers for cash at cost \$1,000,000 for dealing with the farm labor problem and \$6,100,000 for the development of the cooperative agricultural extension work in cooperation with State agricultural colleges.

### FATHER DUFFY NOT WOUNDED IN WAR.

Chaplain of Old 69th Object of Wild Rumors in Bronx. Catholics in The Bronx were much concerned yesterday over rumors freely circulated that Rev. Father Francis Duffy, formerly pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, 1834 street and Washington avenue, and now chaplain of the 165th Infantry (the old Sixty-ninth New York) had been wounded in France. The story was denied by Rev. Father Frank Drenty, who succeeded Father Duffy in charge of The Bronx parish. Father Drenty said the last word that had been heard from Father Duffy was that he was in excellent health and spirits. "Six weeks ago," said the father, "I was a runner to the effect that Father Duffy had been wounded. I found that there was no foundation for the report. He had a slight cold, but he recovered from it very quickly."

### CAPTAIN OF RAIDER DIES OF HIS BURNS.

"Accomplished My Mission," He Tells French General Who Succeeded Him.

### CONDEMNED AS WRETCH.

Paris Theatres Advance Hours of Performances Owing to Air Visitations.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. Paris, March 15.—One of the four Gothas which were brought down by the French after the recent raid on Paris fell in flames at Essonne and two of its occupants were burned to death. A third, Capt. Schobler of Munich, was severely burned and died later at the Chateau Thery Hospital. He attempted to escape, with his clothing afire, but was stopped by French soldiers. A French General who was passing in a motor car took him to the hospital. Schobler was much concerned as to whether he would be well looked after. The General told him: "You are wounded; every wounded man is sacred to us French. We would like to know that our men are equally well looked after in Germany. "You had promised to fulfill," he continued. "Had you fulfilled it or were you on your way to do so?" "I had accomplished it, General," replied Capt. Schobler. "Did you go to Paris?" he was asked. He replied he had gone there. "Wretch!" said the General; "you have killed women and children. "I was acting under orders, General," replied the Captain.

### THEATRES OUT AT 8 P. M.

Night Performances Abandoned Because of Air Raids. Paris, March 15.—As a result of the air raids on Paris several of the principal theatres here are shifting their evening to afternoon performances in two series, the first at 1 o'clock the other at 8 o'clock. For three days in the week the Theatre Antoine, where the Shakespeare Society with Denier is producing "Anthony and Cleopatra" in a propaganda to draw French and English speakers together, has a performance that finishes at 8 o'clock at night, allowing time to dine before the local closing time of the restaurants, which is 9 o'clock.

The Paris municipal council is considering the advisability of closing all theatres in the evenings on the ground that large crowds in the streets in the evening after the darkened streets when they are seeking shelter in the subway during a raid.

### Who Discovered Ricoro?

My friend Smith," said the architect. "At his home, the other evening, he opened a box of fine, Corona size cigars. "After we lighted up, I noticed Smith dropping two dimes in his youngster's bank. "What's the idea?" I asked. "I used to smoke 25c cigars. Now I buy Ricoro at 8c and put the difference in the boy's bank. "Well, if there's a difference in the quality of the cigars, it certainly favors Ricoro," I agreed.



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### Sooner or later you'll discover—

**Ricoro** the "Self-Made" Cigar

The sooner the better. Your smoking enjoyment will increase, your cigar expenditures decrease. Ricoro gives you a rich fragrance and a mellow mildness, exclusive to tropic-grown cigars. A dozen sizes and shapes—6c to 2-for-25c. Sold only in United Cigar Stores.—"Thank you."

### PARCELS FOR ARMY TAXING SHIP SPACE.

Severe Curtailment of Privilege Likely to Result.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Unnecessary articles sent by relatives and friends to American soldiers overseas are taking up so much transportation space both in ships and on the congested French railroads that drastic curtailment of the parcel post privilege to the fighters in France will be necessary unless the public cooperates in decreasing the volume of this class of mail. The Post Office Department in making this announcement to-night said a transport reaching France this month carried, besides 715,880 letters, 355,810 pieces of parcel post and newspapers, the whole taking up 12,000 cubic feet of space, although weighing only 1214 tons. The parcel post and newspapers filled nineteen French railroad cars, and as cars are badly needed in France for war purposes mail frequently has to wait at French ports for several days before means of transportation is available. A twelve hours inspection of the contents of parcels for the soldiers, the statement said, showed that two-thirds of the articles are on Gen. Pershing's list and sold to the soldiers practically at wholesale prices. Other articles found included a bouquet of flowers and a baby outfit as well as a bottle of whiskey and other unallowable matters, such as matches and cigar lighters. "The question will have to be answered by the relatives of the soldiers," said the department's statement, "for it will be a military necessity to answer drastically by the authorities in France charged with the responsibility for the success of the war."